

REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 35 are pending and stand rejected. Claim 30 has been amended to correct a typographical error. In view of the following remarks, the applicants respectfully request the Examiner's thoughtful reconsideration.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

Claims 30 has been amended rendering the Examiner's objection moot.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC §103

Claims 11-5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 35 were rejected under Section 103 as being unpatentable over USPN 6,253,193 issued to Ginter in view of USNP 6,105,027 issue to Schneider.

Claim 1 directed to a method for sharing data and recites the following acts:

1. receiving, from a user of a client, a request for data from a server;
2. obtaining access rights for the user; and
3. downloading to the client the access rights, the data, and an applet, the applet being operable to customize a display of the data by the client according to the access rights.

The Examiner asserts that Ginter teaches downloading access rights and data to a client but admits that Ginter fails to teach downloading an applet to a client where that applet is operable to customize a display of the downloaded data by the client according to the downloaded access rights. The Examiner attempts to remedy this deficiency citing Schneider. That attempt is flawed.

The Examiner asserts that Schneider teaches "downloading to the client an applet . . . the applet being operable to customize a display of the data by the client according to the access rights." In support of this assertion, the Examiner cites Schneider, col. 5, lines 58-61; col. 9, lines 63-65; and col. 27, lines 23-25;. For ease of reference the cited passages are reproduced as follows.

Present-day access filters do not provide any mechanism for giving the user a view of the information resources that corresponds to the user's access rights.

What is needed if intranets and virtual private networks are to achieve their full promise is access filters that do not present the above problems for scalability.

Schneider, col. 5, lines 58-63 (taken from Schneider's background section).

administrative policy 305 defines rights of user groups to define/delete/modify objects in VPN 201. Among the objects are access policies, information sets, user groups, locations in VPN 201, servers, and services

Schneider, col. 9, lines 63-66.

When the request is received in access filter 203(c), IP filter 2419 forwards it to Web proxy 2421, which in turn forwards it to Web server 2423, which responds to the request by downloading IntraMap applet 2411 to Web browser 2429 in work station 2403, where IntraMap applet 2411 begins executing in Web browser 2429.

Schneider, col. 27, lines 21-26.

A cursory review of the cited passages reveals that Schneider notes that present day access filters do not provide a user with a view of information resources that correspond to the user's access rights. Schneider, col. 5, lines 58-63. Schneider discusses a database (301) that includes an administrative policy (305). The Administrative policy (305) defines the rights of user groups to define, delete, and modify objects. Schneider, col. 9, lines 63-66. Schneider also discusses an access filter (203(c)) that, in response to a request, downloads an IntraMap applet (2411) to a web browser (2429). The web browser (2429) executes the applet (2411). Schneider, col. 27, lines 21-26.

Schneider does disclose downloading an applet (2411) to a client. However, Schneider's applet (2411) is NOT operable to customize a display of the data by the

client according to the access rights as recited by Claim 1. Schneider's applet (2411) does not use access rights downloaded to web browser (2429) to customize a display of data that is also downloaded to web browser (2429). In fact, Schneider does not even suggest that applet (2429) use access rights for any purpose at all.

Consequently, Ginter and Schneider fail to teach downloading to the client the access rights, the data, and an applet, the applet being operable to customize a display of the data by the client according to the access rights. For at least this reason, Claim 1 is patentable over those references as are Claims 2-5, 7-10, 12, 22, 23, and 27 which depend from Claim 1.

Should the Examiner persist, the Applicants respectfully ask that the Examiner identify where Schneider teaches that its applet (2429) uses access rights to customize a display. Absent such a showing, the rejection cannot stand.

Claim 13 is directed to a document management system and recited the following elements:

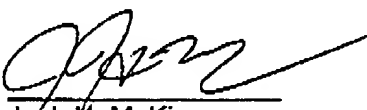
1. a server for providing data from a document stored in a folder, the server operable to receive, from a user of a client, a request for the data;
2. an agent associated with said folder, the agent operable to obtain access rights for the user and to cause the server to download to the client the access rights, the data, and an applet, the applet being operable to customize a display of the data by the client according to the access rights.

Again, Ginter and Schneider fail to teach an agent that is operable to cause a server to download to the client the access rights, the data, and an applet where that applet is operable to customize a display of the data by the client according to the access rights. For at least this reason, Claim 13 is patentable over those references as are Claims 15, 16, 18, 29, 30, 34, and 35 which depend from Claim 13.

CONCLUSION

Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, 34, and 35 are felt to be in condition for allowance. Consequently, early and favorable action allowing these claims and passing the application to issue is earnestly solicited. The foregoing is believed to be a complete response to the outstanding Office Action.

Respectfully submitted,
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